REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE CLINTON COUNTY CLERK

For The Year Ended December 31, 2008



CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

www.auditor.ky.gov

209 ST. CLAIR STREET FRANKFORT, KY 40601-1817 TELEPHONE (502) 564-5841 FACSIMILE (502) 564-2912

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE CLINTON COUNTY CLERK

For The Year Ended December 31, 2008

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the Clinton County Clerk's audit for the year ended December 31, 2008. Based upon the audit work performed, the financial statement presents fairly in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting.

Financial Condition:

Excess fees increased by \$15,619 from the prior year, resulting in excess fees of \$18,125 as of December 31, 2008. Revenues increased by \$236,612 from the prior year and expenditures increased by \$220,993.

Report Comment:

• The County Clerk's Office Lacks An Adequate Segregation Of Duties

Deposits:

The County Clerk's deposits as of April 11, 2008, were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

• Uncollateralized and Uninsured \$77,365

The County Clerk's deposits were covered by FDIC insurance and a properly executed collateral security agreement, but the bank did not adequately collateralize the County Clerk's deposits in accordance with the security agreement.

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The Honorable Lyle Huff, Clinton County Judge/Executive The Honorable Jim Elmore, Clinton County Clerk Members of the Clinton County Fiscal Court

Independent Auditor's Report

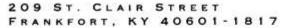
We have audited the accompanying statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees regulatory basis of the County Clerk of Clinton County, Kentucky, for the year ended December 31, 2008. This financial statement is the responsibility of the County Clerk. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Audit Guide for County Fee Officials issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 1, the County Clerk's office prepares the financial statement on a regulatory basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues, expenditures, and excess fees of the County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with the regulatory basis of accounting described in Note 1.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated July 20, 2009 on our consideration of the Clinton County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.





The Honorable Lyle Huff, Clinton County Judge/Executive The Honorable Jim Elmore, Clinton County Clerk Members of the Clinton County Fiscal Court

Based on the results of our audit, we have presented the accompanying comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

• The County Clerk's Office Lacks An Adequate Segregation Of Duties

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the County Clerk and Fiscal Court of Clinton County, Kentucky, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

July 20, 2009

CLINTON COUNTY JIM ELMORE, COUNTY CLERK STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS

For The Year Ended December 31, 2008

Re	venu	es
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State Fees For Services		\$ 4,358
House Bill 537 - Revenue Supplement		60,610
Fiscal Court		4,300
Licenses and Taxes:		
Motor Vehicle-		
Licenses and Transfers	\$ 374,775	
Usage Tax	541,843	
Tangible Personal Property Tax	601,902	
Other-		
Fish and Game Licenses	11,935	
Marriage Licenses	3,408	
Deed Transfer Tax	15,624	
Delinquent Tax	315,012	1,864,499
Fees Collected for Services:		
Recordings-		
Deeds, Easements, and Contracts	11,961	
Real Estate Mortgages	14,741	
Chattel Mortgages and Financing Statements	33,801	
Powers of Attorney	831	
All Other Recordings	30,033	
Charges for Other Services-		
Miscellaneous	 733	92,100
Other:		
Title Applications	3,579	
IRS Tax Liens	240	3,819
Interest Earned		 576
Total Revenues		2,030,262

CLINTON COUNTY

JIM ELMORE, COUNTY CLERK

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2008 (Continued)

Expenditures

Payments to State:		
Motor Vehicle-		
Licenses and Transfers	\$ 269,317	
Usage Tax	525,583	
Tangible Personal Property Tax	239,634	
Licenses, Taxes, and Fees-		
Fish and Game Licenses	11,601	
Delinquent Tax	52,221	
Legal Process Tax	12,341	
Affordable Housing Trust	 16,758	\$ 1,127,455
Payments to Fiscal Court:		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	37,825	
Delinquent Tax	26,303	
Deed Transfer Tax	 14,229	78,357
Payments to Other Districts:		
Tangible Personal Property Tax	293,452	
Delinquent Tax	160,128	453,580
Domiquent Tun	100,120	155,500
Payments to Sheriff		3,176
Payments to County Attorney		44,433
Operating Expenditures and Capital Outlay:		
Personnel Services-		
Deputies' Salaries	131,210	
Part-Time Salaries	6,272	
Employee Benefits-		
Employer's Share Social Security	15,057	
Employer's Share Retirement	31,212	
Unemployment Insurance	60	
Contracted Services-		
Computer Contract	6,354	
Contract Labor	200	
Materials and Supplies-		
Office Supplies	13,592	

CLINTON COUNTY

JIM ELMORE, COUNTY CLERK

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS FEES - REGULATORY BASIS For The Year Ended December 31, 2008

(Continued)

Expenditures (Continued)

Operating Expenditures and Capital Outlay: (Continue	ed)			
Other Charges-				
Conventions and Travel	\$	2,689		
Dues		830		
Miscellaneous		589		
Postage		1,974		
Refunds		313		
Telephone		2,562		
Preparing Tax Bills		1,490		
Capital Outlay-				
Office Equipment		14,874	\$ 229,278	
Total Expenditures				\$ 1,936,279
Net Revenues				93,983
Less: Statutory Maximum				 68,733
Excess Fees				25,250
Less: Expense Allowance			3,600	
Training Incentive Benefit			 3,525	 7,125
Excess Fees Due County for 2008				18,125
Payment to Fiscal Court - February 19, 2009				 12,000
Balance Due Fiscal Court				\$ 6,125

CLINTON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 2008

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Fund Accounting

A fee official uses a fund to report on the results of operations. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fee official uses a fund for fees to account for activities for which the government desires periodic determination of the excess of revenues over expenditures to facilitate management control, accountability, and compliance with laws.

B. Basis of Accounting

KRS 64.820 directs the fiscal court to collect any amount, including excess fees, due from the County Clerk as determined by the audit. KRS 64.152 requires the County Clerk to settle excess fees with the fiscal court by March 15 each year.

The financial statement has been prepared on a regulatory basis of accounting, which demonstrates compliance with the laws of Kentucky and is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this regulatory basis of accounting, revenues and expenditures are generally recognized when cash is received or disbursed with the exception of accrual of the following items (not all-inclusive), at December 31 that may be included in the excess fees calculation:

- Interest receivable
- Collection on accounts due from others for 2008 services
- Reimbursements for 2008 activities
- Payments due other governmental entities for December tax and fee collections and payroll
- Payments due vendors for goods or services provided in 2008

The measurement focus of a fee official is upon excess fees. Remittance of excess fees is due to the County Treasurer in the subsequent year.

C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the County Clerk's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

CLINTON COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT December 31, 2008 (Continued)

Note 2. Employee Retirement System

The county officials and employees have elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan that covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members.

Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5.0 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 16.17 percent for the first six months and 13.50 percent for the last six months of the year.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65.

Historical trend information pertaining to CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report which is a matter of public record. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

Note 3. Deposits

The Clinton County Clerk maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the County Clerk and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a depository institution failure, the County Clerk's deposits may not be returned. The Clinton County Clerk does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of December 31, 2008, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement. However, as of April 11, 2008, public funds were exposed to custodial credit risk because the bank did not adequately collateralize the County Clerk's deposits in accordance with the security agreement.

• Uncollateralized and Uninsured \$77,365



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



The Honorable Lyle Huff, Clinton County Judge/Executive The Honorable Jim Elmore, Clinton County Clerk Members of the Clinton County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the statement of revenues, expenditures, and excess fees - regulatory basis of the Clinton County Clerk for the year ended December 31, 2008, and have issued our report thereon dated July 20, 2009. The County Clerk's financial statement is prepared in accordance with a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Clinton County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the County Clerk's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the regulatory basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statement that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

• The County Clerk's Office Lacks An Adequate Segregation Of Duties





Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

<u>Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u> (Continued)

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statement will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we consider the significant deficiency described above to be a material weakness.

Compliance And Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Clinton County Clerk's financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2008, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>.

The Clinton County Clerk's response to the finding identified in our audit is included in the accompanying comment and recommendation. We did not audit the County Clerk's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Clinton County Fiscal Court, and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

Auditor of Public Accounts

July 20, 2009



CLINTON COUNTY JIM ELMORE, COUNTY CLERK COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

For The Year Ended December 31, 2008

INTERNAL CONTROL - MATERIAL WEAKNESS:

The County Clerk's Office Lacks An Adequate Segregation Of Duties

The Clinton County Clerk's office lacks an adequate segregation of duties. During the course of evaluating the office's internal controls, the following deficiencies were noted:

- Only one cash register is available and utilized by all employees that collect cash receipts.
- Post-dated items, disputed items, unidentified receipts, returned checks, bank charge backs, and all similar items are investigated by the Clerk. The Clerk is not independent of deposit preparation.
- Someone who is not independent in the collection of cash prepares daily receipt listings.
- Documentation is not present to indicate the Clerk's approval of payments made by employees.

We recommend the following compensating controls could be implemented to offset these internal control deficiencies. Documentation of the compensating controls could be a signature or initial on documentation of the procedure performed:

- Cash counted by one member of personnel and recounted by the Clerk before the deposit is made.
- Surprise cash counts could be performed by the Clerk.
- All checks could require two signatures, with one being the Clerk's.
- Reconciliation of ledgers, monthly reports, daily checkout sheets, and daily deposits could be performed by one member of personnel and checked for accuracy by the Clerk.

County Clerk's Response: "Ok"